BUDGET RESOLUTION/Saving Social Security

SUBJECT: Senate Concurrent Budget Resolution for fiscal years 1999-2003 . . . S.Con. Res. 86. Grams amendment

No. 2222.

ACTION: AMENDMENT AGREED TO, 50-48

SYNOPSIS: As reported, S.Con. Res. 86, the Senate Concurrent Budget Resolution for fiscal years 1999-2003, will balance the unified budget in 1998 and will run surpluses for each of the next 5 fiscal years. Both Federal spending and Federal revenues will increase 3.5 percent from fiscal year (FY) 1998 to FY 1999. All surpluses will be reserved for Social Security reform. A reserve fund will be established to allow the entire Federal share of revenues resulting from a potential tobacco settlement to be dedicated to bolstering Medicare's solvency.

The Grams amendment would express the sense of the Senate that the functional totals in the resolution reflect the assumption that, "Congress and the President should use any budget surplus to reduce the Social Security payroll tax and to establish personal retirement accounts with the tax reduction for hard-working Americans," and that "Congress and the President should not use the Social Security surplus to finance general government programs and other spending, should begin to build real assets for the trust funds, and should work to reform the Social Security system."

NOTE: The amendment was called up after all debate time had expired. However, by unanimous consent, 2 minutes of debate were permitted.

Those favoring the amendment contended:

The latest report from the Treasury Department shows that we may have a budget surplus as large as \$60 billion to \$80 billion this year. As we have argued repeatedly, this surplus comes directly from taxes paid by hard-working Americans, and it is only fair to return it to them by using it to protect Social Security or to give tax relief. Social Security can be protected by paying down the debt, or, more significantly, by enacting reforms such as by creating Social Security IRAs to build up significant real savings. The

YEAS (50)			NAYS (48)			NOT VOTING (2)	
Republicans (49 or 91%)		Democrats (1 or 2%)	Republicans (5 or 9%)	Democrats (43 or 98%)		Republicans (1)	Democrats (1)
Abraham Allard Ashcroft Bennett Brownback Burns Campbell Coats Cochran Coverdell Craig D'Amato DeWine Domenici Enzi Faircloth Frist Gorton Gramm Gramm Grams Grassley Gregg Hagel Hatch Hutchinson	Hutchison Inhofe Kempthorne Kyl Lott Lugar Mack McCain McConnell Murkowski Nickles Roberts Roth Santorum Sessions Shelby Smith, Bob Smith, Gordon Specter Stevens Thomas Thompson Thurmond Warner	Cleland	Bond Chafee Collins Jeffords Snowe	Akaka Baucus Biden Bingaman Boxer Breaux Bryan Bumpers Byrd Conrad Daschle Dodd Dorgan Durbin Feingold Feinstein Ford Glenn Graham Harkin Hollings Johnson	Kennedy Kerrey Kerry Kohl Landrieu Lautenberg Leahy Levin Lieberman Mikulski Moseley-Braun Moynihan Murray Reed Reid Robb Rockefeller Sarbanes Torricelli Wellstone Wyden	EXPLANAT 1—Official I 2—Necessar 3—Illness 4—Other SYMBOLS: AY—Annou AN—Annou PY—Paired PN—Paired	nced Yea nced Nay Yea

VOTE NO. 77 APRIL 2, 1998

Roth amendment that was agreed to earlier put the Senate on record as favoring using the surpluses for Social Security IRAs. The Grams amendment would advance that proposal, by suggesting using part of the current payroll taxes for that purpose. This proposal has great merit. We urge our colleagues to vote for its adoption.

Those opposing the amendment contended:

This proposal is a bit reckless. We are interested in the idea of Social Security IRAs, but we are also very concerned that such IRAs may put senior citizens' retirements at the mercy of the vagaries of the free market. The Grams amendment would put the Senate on record prematurely. The issue should be studied more carefully before it is endorsed. For that reason, we urge the rejection of this amendment.